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Roma and Travellers Glossary

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General comments:

The many different terms found in Council of Europe texts and on Council websites make harmonisation of the Organisation's usage essential. That is the purpose of this glossary, which will be up-dated regularly .

This glossary reflects the current consensus. Following its suggestions is thus strongly recommended (if in doubt, use the underlined term).

The terminology used by the Council of Europe (CoE) has varied considerably since the early 1970s : «Gypsies and other travellers»¹, «nomads»², «populations of nomadic origin»³, «Gypsies»⁴, «Rroma (Gypsies)»⁵, «Roma»⁶, «Roma/Gypsies»⁷, «Roma/Gypsies and Travellers»⁸, «Roms et Gens du voyage »⁹.

Some of our decisions on terminology are based on the conclusions of a seminar held at the Council of Europe in September 2003 on «The cultural identities of Roma, Gypsies, Travellers and related groups in Europe», which was attended by representatives of the various groups in Europe (Roma, Sinti, Kale, Romanichals, Boyash, Ashkali, Egyptians, Yenish, Travellers, etc.) and of various international organisations (OSCE-ODIHR, European Commission, UNHCR and others).

The question's complexity has obliged us to lay down a number of linguistic principles, which may seem a little arbitrary. In French, for example, we have decided to use the standard «s» plural for words which may now be regarded as being in common use. For rarer terms, we have stuck to the grammar of the language of origin. Note, too, that adjectives agree in number, but not gender.

¹ Recommendation 563 (1969) of the Consultative Assembly on the situation of **Gypsies and other travellers** in Europe (1969).

² Resolution No. (75)13 of the Committee of Ministers on the social situation of **nomads** in Europe (1975) and Recommendation No. (83)1 of the Committee of Ministers on stateless **nomads** and nomads of undetermined nationality (1983).

³ Resolution 125(1981) of the CLRAE on the role and responsibility of local and regional authorities in regard to the cultural and social problems of **populations of nomadic origin** (1981).

⁴ Resolution 249(1993) of the CLRAE on **Gypsies** in Europe: the role and responsibility of local and regional authorities (1993) and Recommendation No. 1203 of the Parliamentary Assembly on **Gypsies** en Europe (1993).

⁵ Resolutions 11 and 16(1995) of the CLRAE on «Towards a Tolerant Europe: the contribution of the **Rroma (Gypsies)**» (1995).

⁶ Resolution 44(1997) of the CLRAE on «Towards a Tolerant Europe: the contribution of **Roma**» (1997) and Recommendation No. 1557 of the Parliamentary Assembly on the legal situation of **Roma** in Europe (2002).

⁷ Recommendation No. R(2000)4 of the Committee of Ministers on the education of **Roma/Gypsy** children in Europe (2000); Council of Europe Co-ordinator for **Roma/Gypsies** and Group of Specialists on **Roma/Gypsies** (1995); ECRI General Policy Recommendation on combating racism and intolerance against **Roma/Gypsies** (1998).

⁸ Recommendation No. R(2001)17 of the Committee of Ministers on improving the economic and employment situation of **Roma/Gypsies and Travellers** (2001); Group of Specialists on **Roma, Gypsies and Travellers** (2002).

⁹ Recommendation No. R(2004)14 of the Committee of Ministers on the movement and encampment of **Travellers** in Europe (2004); European **Roma and Travellers** Forum (2004); Co-ordinator of activities concerning **Roma and Travellers** (2004); Recommendation No. R(2005)4 of the Committee of Ministers on improving the housing conditions of **Roma and Travellers** in Europe (2005); Recommendation No. R(2006)10 of the Committee of Ministers on better access to health care for **Roma and Travellers** in Europe (2006); Committee of Experts on **Roma and Travellers** – MG-S-ROM (2006).

English terms	French terms	Titles linked with groups and their language
a Rom (n.) Roma (pl.) Roma (adj.) / Romani (adj.)	<i>un Rom</i> (n. m. sing.) <i>une Rom</i> (n. f. sing.) <i>des Roms</i> (pl.) <i>rom</i> (adj. sing.) <i>roms</i> (adj. pl.) <i>romani</i> (adj. limited use)	<p>Originally, the French term stayed the same in the plural «les Rom». Now that it is in common use, it takes an «s».</p> <p>Some variants of Romani double the «r» in «Rrom»; this spelling is also used for political reasons in certain countries, e.g. Romania (to distinguish Rroma from Romanians).</p> <p>«Rom» is the recommended adjective in French, agreeing in number but not gender: «le peuple rom», «des femmes roms», etc. «Romani» (invariable) should be kept for the language and culture : «la langue romani», « la culture romani».</p> <p>In English, both «Roma» and «Romani» are used: «Roma(ni) woman», «Roma(ni) communities», but «Romani» is definitely preferred for the language and culture : «Romani language», «Romani culture».</p> <p>«Roma» means «man of the Roma ethnic group» or «husband», depending on the variant of Romani or the author. The Roma are – with the Sinti and Kale – one of the three main branches of the Roma (generic term), a people originally from northern India. The first written traces of their arrival in Europe date from the XIVth century.</p> <p>There are approximately 10 million Roma in Europe (estimates vary from 8 to 15 million; «approximately 10 million» seems best to us). They are mainly found in the Balkans and in Central and Eastern Europe. Most of them speak Romani (<i>romani chib</i>) – see below. They are divided into sub-groups («endaia»): the Kelderash, the Lovari, the Gurbeti, the Churari, the Ursari, etc.</p> <p>In the Balkans, there are also groups who regard themselves as Roma, but do not speak Romani. These include the Boyash (Beash, Bayash, Banyash, Baiesi or Rudari, depending on the country) whose language derives from Romanian, and some Ashkali,</p>

		<p>who speak Albanian. Other groups, who resemble the Roma in certain respects, such as the Egyptians (so-called because they reputedly came from Egypt, and who also speak Albanian) and some Ashkali, insist on their ethnic difference.</p>
<p>a Sinto (n.) Sinti (pl.) Sinti (adj.)</p>	<p><i>un Sinto</i> (n.m. sing.) <i>une Sinti</i> (n.f. sing.) <i>des Sinté/Sintés</i> or <i>des Sinti/Sintis</i> (pl.) <i>sinto</i> (adj. sing.) <i>sinté/sintés</i> or <i>sinti/sintis</i> (adj. pl.)</p>	<p>For the sake of logic (a logic based on Romani), application of the o/i/é rule for masculine, feminine and plural («un Sinto», «une Sinti», «des Sinté» and, see below, Kalo/Kali/Kalé, gadjo/gadji/gadjé) is recommended in French, together with the traditional “s”-form plural, now current for «Roms» and - although “é” already denotes the plural in Romani – for “Sintés/Kalés/gadjés”.</p> <p>Nonetheless, most OSCE-ODIHR, UNHCR, EU and earlier Council of Europe texts use the plural «Sintis» in French, and this is thus acceptable.</p> <p>Sinto (<i>romnepen</i> in the language itself) is a Germanised version of the Romani language. The Sinti are mainly found in the German-speaking regions (Germany, Switzerland, Austria), the Benelux and some of the Scandinavian countries. In France (the east, particularly Alsace), they are called «Manouches» (English: «Manush») «Manush» comes from a Romani word meaning «human being».</p> <p>There is a southern sub-branch of the Sinti in northern Italy (Piedmont, Lombardy) and Provence, who use a partly Italian-based vocabulary.</p>
<p>a Kalo (n.) Kale (pl.) Kale (adj.)</p>	<p><i>un Kalo</i> (n.m. sing.) <i>une Kali</i> (n.f. sing.) <i>des Kalé/Kalés</i> (pl.) <i>kalo</i> (adj. sing.) <i>kalé/kalés</i> (adj. pl.)</p>	<p>As with «Roms» and «Sintés», the «s» plural is tending to become general in French, and is recommended for reasons of consistency.</p> <p>The Kale (more commonly called “<i>Gitanos</i>” or “Spanish Gypsies”) in the Iberian Peninsula and southern France have more or less stopped using Romani. They speak <i>Kaló</i> which derives from Spanish (vocabulary and grammar) with some Romani borrowings. Today, there are two variants (Spanish <i>Kaló</i> and Catalan <i>Kaló</i>). It is spelt with a «c» in Spanish: <i>Caló</i>, <i>Calé</i> but «k» is the recommended international version .</p> <p>There is also a «Kaalé» group in Finland, which is striving to preserve its traditions, and there are Kale in Wales, who have stopped speaking Kalo since the 1950s.</p>

Romani (language)	<i>romani / romanès / langue romani</i>	<p>Romani, or «romani chib» in Romani, is an Indo-European language (Indo-Aryan sub-branch), like Greek, the Romance, Germanic, Slav, Baltic, Celtic languages, etc.) In French contexts, the term «romanès» (pronounced <i>romanèss</i>) is used fairly often to denote Romani. In English, «Romani» is preferable to «Romany», although the latter still appears frequently in dictionaries.</p> <p>Romani is a fully-fledged language – do not speak of Romani languages in the plural! – and is understood by a very large proportion of European Roma, although there are numerous variants (it is better to speak of «variants» of Romani than «dialects»). These variants are due to the fact that some groups have forgotten part of the vocabulary, and have borrowed from the language of their environment. Interpretation in Romani has long been provided as a matter of course at meetings of the MG-S-ROM, and at official Council of Europe and OSCE-ODIHR meetings on Roma issues.</p> <p>Some Roma communities have practically lost the use of Romani or speak a language (a kind of pidgin or hybrid language) which is largely influenced by the official language, e.g. the Kale in Spain, the Sinti in the Germanic countries, the Romungrés in Hungary, or the <i>Gypsies</i> in Britain (see below).</p>
<p>a Traveller (n.)</p> <p>Travellers (pl.)</p> <p>Traveller (adj.)</p>	<p><i>un représentant des Gens du voyage/un Voyageur/un Traveller (n. m. sing.)</i> <i>des Gens du voyage/des Voyageurs/des Travellers (plur.)</i> <i>appartenant aux Gens du voyage/aux Voyageur/aux Travellers (adj.)</i></p>	<p>«Gens du voyage», used in France, is an administrative term which also applies to non-Roma groups with itinerant lifestyles. It thus covers the various branches of Roma (Roma, Sinti/Manush, Kale/Gypsies, whose ancestors came from northern India), but other communities as well.</p> <p>«Voyageurs» (closer to the English «Travellers») is used in Belgium and Switzerland. It is sometimes used by associations in France, but not in official texts. Like «Gens du voyage», it can cover various ethnic groups.</p> <p>«Voyageurs» was the French term originally used at the Council of Europe (cf. the title of the MG-S-ROM from 2002 to 2006: «Groupe de Spécialistes sur les Roms, Tsiganes et <u>Voyageurs</u>») increasingly, «Gens du voyage» (upper case «G» for «Gens», lower case «v» for «voyage») is now being used to harmonise texts and structures.</p>

«Travellers» proper are found in Ireland and Great Britain and are ethnically distinct from the Roma/Sinti/Kale.

In Ireland, they are officially regarded as a native community, which is not distinct from the majority in terms of race, colour, ancestry or ethnic origin. Originally, they were itinerant, but 80% are now sedentary. It should not, therefore, be assumed that Travellers live on the road; in Norway, Travellers are sedentary, while Roma move around!

Irish Travellers call themselves *Pavee* in their own language. This language, known as *Cant*, *Shelta* or *Gammon*, has an essentially English and Irish vocabulary (with a few Romani borrowings) and grammar close to that of English. Many words are formed by reversing syllables. For a long time, Travellers were also known as *Tinkers* or *Tinklers* (which they regard as pejorative, as Roma do the term “Gypsy” – see below).

It is best to keep the term «Travellers» for these communities in French, and use «Gens du voyage» in English texts, since their meaning is not entirely the same.

There are no «British Travellers» proper in the United Kingdom, where the only terms used - particularly in England – are «Irish Travellers» or «Travellers of Irish Heritage». Like Roma/Gypsies (see under «Gypsies» below, they are regarded as a distinct ethnic group, covered (unlike Travellers in Ireland!) by the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities.

In Northern Ireland, however, and in Scotland, the terms «Scottish Travellers» and «Irish Travellers» are used. In Scotland, the «Scottish Gypsies/Travellers» (some accept the term «Gypsies», others do not) have sometimes been called «Nawkins», or «Nachins» – both pejorative (see «Tinkers», above).

In Wales, there are two groups – the Romanichals (see below) who now speak Anglo-Romani and, in the north, the Kale (who came from Spain via France and Cornwall).

<p>a Romanichal (n.) Romanichals (pl.) Romanichal (adj.)</p>	<p><i>un Romanichel</i> (n. m. sing.) <i>une Romanichelle</i> (n. f. sing.) <i>des Romanichels</i> (pl.) <i>romanichel/le</i> (adj. sing.) <i>romanichels/les</i> (adj. pl.)</p>	<p>In the United Kingdom, mainly in England and south Wales, there is a group, the Romanichals («Romanichels» in French) who identify themselves as «Gypsies» (sometimes «Roma/Gypsies» in official texts). They speak Anglo-Romani, which has a mixed English/Romani vocabulary and English grammar.</p> <p>The term «Romanichels» (from the Romani «<i>romani cel</i>» – «Roma people») is little used in France today (like «Bohémiens» linked to the fact that the King of Bohemia gave them passports for use when crossing borders).</p> <p>The former Chairman of the MG-S-ROM used the fact that some groups accept the terms «Tsiganes» and «Gypsies» as an argument for keeping them (until July 2006) in the Committee’s title.</p>
<p>a Yenish (n.) Yenish (pl.) Yenish (adj.)</p>	<p><i>un Yéniche</i> (n. m. sing.) <i>une Yéniche</i> (n. f. sing.) <i>des Yéniches</i> (pl.) <i>yéniche</i> (adj. sing.) <i>yéniches</i> (adj. pl.)</p>	<p>Like the Irish Travellers, the Yenish are an indigenous non-Roma community, mainly living in Switzerland, who have an itinerant lifestyle, although most (over 90%) are now sedentary. Locally, they are sometimes called <i>Karner</i>, <i>Laninger</i>, <i>Keßler</i>, <i>Fecker</i> ou <i>Spengler</i>. They speak German, with some Romani, Latin and Hebrew loan-words.</p>
<p>a Gypsy (n.) Gypsies (pl.) Gypsy (adj.)</p>	<p><i>un Tsigane</i> (n. m. sing.) <i>une Tsigane</i> (n. f. sing.) <i>des Tsiganes</i> (pl.) <i>tsigane</i> (adj. sing.) <i>tsiganes</i> (adj. pl.)</p>	<p>The traditional French usage at the Council of Europe is «Tsigane» with «s», not «z».</p> <p>The binome «Roma/Gypsies» was used for many years at the Council of Europe, since it covered most fields and situations in Europe. In fact, the term «Roma» is fairly widely used in Central and Eastern Europe, while «Gypsies» has a pejorative ring for many European Roma and Sinti, who reject it as an alien term, linked with negative, paternalistic stereotypes which still pursue them in Europe.</p> <p>In Western Europe (United Kingdom, Spain, France, etc.), Hungary and some parts of Russia, «Gypsy», or its national equivalent («Tsigane», «Gitanos», «Cigány», «Tsyganye», etc.) is better accepted and sometimes more appropriate.</p>

<p><u>anti-Gypsyism</u> (romaphobia, anti-tsiganism, gypsophobia)</p>	<p><i>antitsiganisme</i> (<i>romaphobie</i>, <i>tsiganophobie</i>)</p>	<p>Since around 2005, explicit references to «antitsiganisme» as a specific form of racism have become increasingly common at international level. This often comes out as «anti-Gypsyism» in English, although many continental Roma prefer «Anti-Tsiganism» or «Anti-Ziganism», which is closer to the local derivatives (e.g. «Antiziganismus» in German).</p> <p>«Romaphobia» means the same thing as «Anti-Gypsyism». Fearing that careless journalists may start giving us «Romaniaphobia» instead, we prefer to use the terms «antitsiganisme / anti-Gypsyism» at the Council of Europe. If anyone objects that we are straying close to «Gypsy» and «Tsigane», and that these should not be used (see above), our answer is that these are indeed – and must remain – terms with negative connotations, which are in any case aimed, not at Roma, but at the majority, and so must be instantly clear to non-Roma («antitsiganisme» has echoes of «anti-Semitism» and so connects quickly with the concept of racism, though we must be careful not to oversimplify and lump things together).</p> <p>The resolution adopted by the European Parliament in April 2005 is the first official text to speak of «Anti-Gypsyism/Romaphobia». The international OSCE/EU/CoE conferences on Roma, Sinti and Travellers in Warsaw (October 2005) and Bucharest (May 2006) confirmed use of the term «anti-Gypsyism» at international level.</p> <p>The former Director of ERIO (<i>European Roma Information Office</i> based in Brussels) has suggested the following definition, see : http://www.erionet.org/Antigypsyism.html : «Anti-Gypsyism is not just another type of racial discrimination. It is, at the same time similar, different and intertwined with racism».</p> <p>Valeriu Nicolae, now Secretary General of ERGO (<i>European Roma Grassroots Organisation</i>) has up-dated its definition as follows: «Anti-gypsyism is a specific form of racism, an ideology of racial superiority, a form of dehumanisation and of institutional racism [...] fuelled by historical discrimination».</p>
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		(Full definition on: http://www.ergonetnetwork.org/antigypsyism.htm). The ECRI also recognises that racism directed at Roma has certain special features: it is persistent both historically and geographically (permanent and not decreasing); it is systematic (accepted by practically all the community); it is often accompanied by acts of violence [ECRI speech in Warsaw].
a gadgo (n.) gadje (pl.) gadje (adj.)	<i>un gadjo</i> (n. m. sing.) <i>une gadji</i> (n. f. sing.) <i>des gadjés</i> (pl.) <i>gadjo</i> (adj.) <i>gadjés</i> (adj. pl.)	«Non-Roma» in Romani. Unlike «Roma»/«Sinti»/«Kale», the term does not denote a people, so capitalisation is not recommended. This is the name which Roma apply to those outside their community (cf. <i>goy/goyim</i> – non-Jew/Jews). The sound «dj» is rendered by a special letter in the Romani alphabet [3] – and is thus transcribed differently in English and French.
Council of Europe Structures		
Migration and Roma Department	<i>Service des migrations et des Roms</i>	Attached to DG III Social Cohesion.
Roma and Travellers Division	<i>Division des Roms et des Gens du voyage</i>	Attached to the Migration and Roma Department
(CoE) Co-ordinator for activities concerning Roma and Travellers	<i>Coordinateur (du CdE) pour les activités concernant les Roms et les Gens du voyage</i>	Attached to the Private Office of the Secretary General, but physically to DG III Social Cohesion.
Group of Specialists on Roma, Gypsies and Travellers (MG-S-ROM)	<i>Groupe de spécialistes sur les Roms, Tsiganes et Voyageurs (MG-S-ROM)</i>	Title of the MG-S-ROM from 2002 to mid-2006, replacing « Groupe de spécialistes sur les Roms/Tsiganes»/«Group of Specialists on Roma/Gypsies» (used from 1995 to 2002).
Committee of Experts on Roma and Travellers (MG-S-ROM)	<i>Comité d'Experts sur les Roms et les Gens du voyage (MG-S-ROM)</i>	New title of the MG-S-ROM – see terms of reference adopted on 12 July 2006.
International Roma NGOs/Associations and informal structures dealing with Roma issues		
European Roma and Travellers Forum (ERTF)	<i>Forum européen des Roms et des Gens du voyage (FERV)</i>	International NGO based in Strasbourg (F Building at the CoE) which signed a partnership agreement with the Secretary General in December 2004. Website: www.ertf.org .

		During CM discussions preceding the signing of the partnership agreement, GT-ROMS documents use the title «European Forum for Roma and Travellers / <i>Forum européen pour les Roms et les Gens du voyage</i> ».
Forum of European Roma Young People (FERYP)	<i>Forum des jeunes Roms européens (FERYP)</i>	International NGO based in Strasbourg (registered office at the Association ARPOMT). The FERYP is a member of the ERTF (see above).
Decade for Roma Inclusion	<i>Décennie pour l'intégration / l'inclusion des Roms</i>	Regional initiative launched by the World Bank and the OSI (Open Society Institute/Soros Foundation) for the period 2005-2015. The nine countries covered are Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Macedonia (under that name), Montenegro, Romania, Serbia and the Slovak Republic. «Inclusion» is sometimes translated as «Inclusion» in French.
Informal Contact Group of Intergovernmental Organisations on Roma, Sinti and Travellers	<i>Groupe de contact informel des organisations inter-gouvernementales sur les Roms, les Sintés et les Gens du voyage</i>	This informal group meets under every EU Presidency (minimum of two meetings per year). Jointly launched by the OSCE/ODIHR and the CoE (DG III), it has gradually extended to various European Commission departments, the European Parliament, the UNHCR, the UNDP, the World Bank and, very recently, two NGOs which have special links with the European institutions/organisations: the European Roma and Travellers Forum (ERTF) and the European Roma Information Office (ERIO). Its meetings are chaired by the country which holds the EU Presidency. The Council of Europe's CM Chairmanship and the OSCE Presidency are also represented.
<i>Council of Europe texts since 2000</i>		
CM Recommendation (2000) 4	<i>Recommandation du CM (2000) 4</i>	Recommendation (2000) 4 on the education of Roma/Gypsy children in Europe <i>Recommandation (2000) 4 sur l'éducation des enfants roms/tsiganes en Europe</i>
CM Recommendation (2001) 17	<i>Recommandation du CM (2001) 17</i>	Recommendation (2001) 17 on improving the economic and employment situation of Roma/Gypsies and Travellers in Europe <i>Recommandation (2001) 17 sur l'amélioration de la situation économique et de l'emploi des Rom/Tsiganes et des voyageurs en Europe</i>
CM Recommendation (2004) 14	<i>Recommandation du CM (2004) 14</i>	Recommendation (2004) 14 on the Movement and Encampment of Travellers in Europe <i>Recommandation (2004) 14 relative à la circulation et au stationnement des Gens du voyage en Europe</i>

CM Recommendation (2005) 4	<i>Recommandation du CM (2005) 4</i>	Recommendation (2005) 4 on Improving Housing Conditions for Roma and Travellers in Europe <i>Recommandation (2005) 4 sur l'amélioration des conditions de logement des Roms et des Gens du voyage en Europe</i>
CM Recommendation (2006) 10	<i>Recommandation du CM (2006) 10</i>	Recommendation (2006) 10 on better access of Roma and Travellers to public health care in Europe <i>Recommandation (2006) 10 relative à un meilleur accès des Roms et des Gens du voyage aux soins de santé en Europe</i>
Draft recommendation on policies for Roma and Travellers in Europe	<i>Projet de recommandation sur les politiques en faveur des Roms et des Gens du voyage en Europe</i>	under discussion in the MG-S-ROM.
PA Recommendation 1633 (2003)	<i>Recommandation AP 1633 (2003)</i>	Recommendation 1633 (2003) on Forced Returns of Roma from the former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, including Kosovo, to Serbia and Montenegro from Council of Europe member States <i>Recommandation 1633 (2003) sur les retours forcés de Roms originaires de l'ex-République fédérale de Yougoslavie, y compris du Kosovo, en Serbie-Monténégro, en provenance d'Etats membres du Conseil de l'Europe</i>

Other international texts		
Action Plan on Improving the Situation of Roma and Sinti within the OSCE Area	<i>Plan d'action visant à améliorer la situation des Roms et des Sintis dans l'espace de l'OSCE</i>	For full text, see decision No. 566 of the Permanent Council of 27 November 2003 : http://www.osce.org/documents/pc/2003/11/1550_fr.pdf http://www.osce.org/documents/pc/2003/11/1550_en.pdf Note use of «Sintis» (with «s») in the French version of this text. Unlike the Council of Europe, which uses « <i>Roms et Gens du voyage / Roma and Travellers</i> », the OSCE-ODIHR officially uses « <i>Roms et Sintis / Roma and Sinti</i> ». At joint meetings/conferences of the two organisations, the terms « <i>Roms, Sintis</i> (or <i>Sintés</i>) et <i>Gens du voyage / Roma, Sinti and Travellers</i> » are now normally used.
Titles of Council of Europe meetings/seminars/conferences/projects		
Programme for Roma and Travellers in Europe	<i>Programme en faveur des Roms et des Gens du voyage en Europe</i>	Current title of the special account managed by DG III Social Cohesion for activities connected with Roma and Travellers. This account relies on voluntary contributions (essentially, in recent years, from Finland. The United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Slovakia and Norway have also contributed sporadically). It was first called «Project on Roma/Gypsies in Central and Eastern Europe/ <i>Projet pour les Roms/Tsiganes en Europe centrale et orientale</i> » (1996-2002), and later «Project for policies toward Roma, Gypsies and Travellers in Europe/ <i>Projet sur les politiques concernant les Roms, Tsiganes et Gens du voyage en Europe</i> » (2002-2004).
Joint Council of Europe/ European Commission/OSCE-ODIHR project on Roma under the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe	<i>Programme commun Conseil de l'Europe/ Commission européenne/ OSCE-BIDDH sur les Roms dans le cadre du Pacte de stabilité pour l'Europe du sud-est</i>	Normal title of the two joint Council of Europe / European Commission programmes for Roma in the Balkans. Although separate contracts were concluded between the CoE and the EC, and between the EC and the OSCE-ODIHR, the three organisations were usually mentioned, to underline the project's tripartite approach. It was implemented within the broader context of the Stability Pact for South-Eastern Europe, which is no longer the case with the 3 rd joint programme (see below).

Joint Council of Europe/ European Commission programme “Equal rights and treatment for Roma in South East Europe”	<i>Programme commun Conseil de l’Europe/ Commission européenne «Egalité de droits et de traitement pour les Roms en Europe du sud-est»</i>	Title of the new (3rd) joint Council of Europe / European Commission programme on Roma in the Balkans (January 2006-December 2007). Unlike the earlier joint programmes (see above), it is not being conducted under the Stability Pact. In view of the delay in implementing the previous joint programme, the OSCE-ODIHR is not involved in this one, although efforts are being made to co-ordinate the activities of the two organisations in the region.
CoE awareness-raising campaign: “DOSTA! <i>Go beyond prejudice, Discover the Roma!</i> ”	<i>Campagne de sensibilisation du CdE : « DOSTA ! Dépassons les préjugés ! Allons à la rencontre des Roms ! »</i>	« <i>Dosta</i> » is a Romani word (Balkan variant) meaning «That’s enough! ». It has been chosen as the title for the awareness-raising campaign launched under the third joint Council of Europe / European Commission programme (see above). For more information on the campaign, see the site : www.dosta.org
Education of Roma children in Europe	<i>Education des enfants roms en Europe</i>	Project developed by DG IV’s Division for the European Dimension of Education, to implement Committee of Ministers Recommendation Rec (2000) on the education of Roma/Gypsy children in Europe [see document CD-ED-BU (2002)13] – which is why the terms « <i>tsigane</i> » and «Gypsy» were kept during the first stage of the project (2003-2005). Nonetheless, to harmonise the terminology used by DG III and DG IV, the Steering Committee for Education has adopted the following title for the next stage of the project (2006-2009): «Education of Roma children in Europe / <i>Education des enfants roms en Europe</i> ».
Roma Cultural Route	<i>Itinéraire culturel rom</i>	DG IV project. «Gypsy Cultural Route» is found in Jean-Pierre Liégeois’ 1993 and 1997 reports. The new title was adopted in Brno (Czech Republic) in 2003 [ref. DGIV/EDU/ROM(2004)8]. Some texts still use «Roma/Gypsy Cultural Route» as the project’s first name.

Seminar on Cultural Identities of Roma, Travellers and related groups	<i>Séminaire sur les identités culturelles des Roms, Gens du voyage et groupes apparentés</i>	Council of Europe seminar held in Strasbourg on 15-16 September 2003, at which several decisions on Roma and Traveller terminology were taken. Romani has a word for the soul and traditions of this people : “ <i>Rromanipe(n)</i> ”.
Roma Youth and Alternatives to Migration	<i>Les jeunes Rroms et les alternatives à la migration</i>	Publication based on a workshop organised by the FERYP at the Budapest EYC on 15-17 October 2004 as part of a project funded by the Norwegian Government (voluntary contribution to the special account – see above). Note use of «Rrom» in the French title by the NGO.
Assistance programme on issues relating to Roma refugees and displaced persons	<i>Programme d’assistance sur les questions relatives aux Roms réfugiés ou déplacés</i>	Joint Council of Europe / UNHCR programme in the Balkans, launched in 2004. Every year, the two organisations select joint objectives, and these lead to the co-funding of certain activities (training, seminars, workshops).
Terms and expressions with specific uses		
nomadic	<i>itinérant</i>	«Nomade» is pejorative in French and should be avoided. In English, «itinerant» is thought more pejorative than «nomadic».
settlement	<i>quartier campement (camp) site d’accueil</i>	In French, «quartier» is used for sedentary communities, and «campement» (or «camp») for itinerant communities. If the context is not clear, «site d’accueil» can be used.
informal v. illegal settlement	<i>camps non autorisés vs. campements interdits</i>	Not all texts make a clear distinction. «Informal settlement» can be made clearer by using the term «non-authorized site».
encampment	<i>stationnement</i>	«Encampment» is the term used when Travellers, their families and their mobile homes remain on a site for a considerable time [cf. CM Rrv(2004)14].
site v. encampment area	<i>aire vs. aire d’accueil</i>	«Encampment areas» are those specially reserved or established for Travellers, including those where semi-nomadic Travellers spend the winter (maximum period of about six months). «Sites» are any sites used by Travellers, including encampment areas, traditional encampment areas and occasional sites [see CM R.(2004)14].

traditional encampment areas	<i>aires traditionnelles de stationnement</i>	«Traditional encampment areas» are those habitually used by Travellers. In the case of semi-nomadic Travellers, encampment areas are places where Travellers normally spend the winter (approximately 6 months maximum) [cf. CM Rec(2004)14].
short-stay areas	<i>aires de passage</i>	“Short-stay areas” are those where Travellers stop for a few days or weeks during the period when they are on the road (for a maximum period of about one month) [cf. CM Rec(2004)14].
mobile home	<i>abri mobile</i>	Accommodation on wheels, usually towed (caravan), occasionally self-powered (camper van) [cf. CM Rec(2004)14].
minimum facilities	<i>équipement minimal en infrastructures</i>	«Minimum facilities» include water, electricity, sanitation and rubbish collection [cf. CM Rec(2004)14].
transit/halting site	<i>site de transit/de halte</i>	«Transit/halting sites» are sites to which Travellers are admitted, while waiting to be rehoused or move on [cf. CM Rec(2005)4].
health mediators	<i>médiateurs sanitaires</i>	The role of health mediators is to mediate between Romani patients and health professionals, provide basic health education and assist Roma communities in obtaining necessary insurance and documents [cf. CM Rec(2006)10]. They are social workers, usually of Roma origin and frequently women, and they liaise between Roma and Roma families in remote areas (neighbourhoods, villages) and public institutions (doctors, hospitals, etc.). Roma mediators operate in other areas too (schools, employment agencies, etc.).
school assistants and mediators	<i>assistants et médiateurs scolaires</i>	According to a DG IV report (DGIV/EDU/ROM(2004)11), a distinction should be made between the two concepts: school assistants have a subordinated function which may actually perpetuate inequality between Roma and non-Roma, while the term «school mediator» implies a process involving equal parties – a process which may help to build a more balanced relationship between schools and the Roma community. Another difference: school assistants work mainly in schools and classrooms, while school mediators act as an interface between schools and the community. «Mediation» is common to both, however, since school assistants also mediate between pupils and parents.

Roma Holocaust	<i>Holocauste des Roms</i>	<p>There are two Romani terms for the Holocaust (depending on communities and linguistic variants): «Samudaripe(n)» or «Por(r)ajmos». «Samudaripe(n)» means «murder of everyone», and recalls the Jewish term «Shoah» («destruction»). «Por(r)ajmos» means «that which devours». Since it has sexual connotations in many variants of Romani, «<u>Samudaripe(n)</u>» is the recommended term.</p> <p>Between 500 000 and 1.5 million Roma were murdered during the second World War, representing approximately 80% of the total Roma population, and over 90% in certain countries [Source : <i>The Holocaust of Gypsies</i> by Jan-Otto Johanssen (1990), which brings together information on the Roma Holocaust from the Simon Wiesenthal Institute, the Olof Palme Institute and the Miriam Novich Foundation].</p>
codification v. standardisation [of the Romani language]	<i>codification vs. standardisation [de la langue romani]</i>	A report [MIN-LANG (2005)19] by the Secretariat of the Charter of Regional and Minority Languages in DG I, issued after a public hearing with the European Roma and Travellers Forum, recommends that «standardisation» (of the Romani language), which may suggest «unification» and «assimilation», be avoided - particularly in French – and «codification» used instead.
kin state	<i>Etat parent / pays de rattachement</i>	The Roma differ from most other minorities in having no kin state in Europe and living in numerous countries (one speaks of minorities without a compact territory).
umbrella organisation	<i>organisation faîtière</i>	Federal or national organisation covering a series of smaller non-governmental organisations. The French «faîtière» is a Swiss term.
renomadising	<i>renomadisation</i>	Return of sedentary communities to an itinerant lifestyle.